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DREER'S

GARDEN CALENDAR

FOR

1861.

Designed to furnish Brief Directions for the Cultivation and Management of the Esculent and Flower Garden.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
No. 327 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A. M. Spangler & Co., Prs., 25 N. Sixth St.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Aromatic and Sweet Herbs,	20
Agricultural and Grass Seeds,	20
Bedding Plants and Florists' Flowers,	33
Box-Edging, Planting of	48
Bulbous Roots for Spring Planting,	40
Calceolaria, Cultivation of	24
Cineraria, " "	24
Dahlias, Select Varieties,	33
Esculent Garden, Preparation of	3
" Roots and Plants,	21
Estimate of Seeds for a Family Garden,	5
Flower Garden, Preparation of	22
" Seeds, Novelties for 1861,	26
" " Select Lists,	27
" " Directions for Cultivation,	23
Fruit Garden,	46
Fuchsias, New Varieties,	42
Garden Requisites,	3
Green-house Plants,	41
Hot-Beds, preparation of	3
Horticultural Items,	48
Liquid Manure,	48
Mushroom Spawn, and Method of Raising,	14
Ornamental Grasses,	32
" Shrubs and Trees,	44
Osage Orange Seed,	21
Petunias, single and double varieties,	35
Rotation of Crops,	4
Seeds by Mail,	6, 25
The Rose, select lists,	37
The Lawn, best grasses,	22
Tobacco Seed and Culture,	21
Vegetable Seeds, descriptive list,	6
Verbenas, new varieties,	34
Whale Oil Soap, for destroying insects,	48

DREER'S

GARDEN CALENDAR

FOR

1861.

DESIGNED TO FURNISH BRIEF DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

ESCULENT AND FLOWER GARDEN

ILLUSTRATED WITH WOOD CUTS.

CONTAINING

SELECT LISTS OF SEEDS, TREES, AND PLANTS.

HENRY A. DREER,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, No. 327 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW FOURTH,

Philadelphia.

INTRODUCTION.

The increasing attention given to the cultivation of Flowers and Plants, and the progress evinced in Esculent and Fruit culture, by every one who has a rod of ground, renders the demand for a few simple obvious directions, such, as to warrant me in preparing the following hints for the accommodation of my customers and those who may desire to avail themselves of them. It is not my desire, in any way to conflict with the statements of others, or to controvert them, choosing rather to state what I know, without reference to the opinions of those who may find it their interest to differ with me. I rely on the expressed confidence of those who have favored me with their patronage, and hope not only to merit a continuance of the same, but to induce others to give me a trial.

HENRY A. DREER,

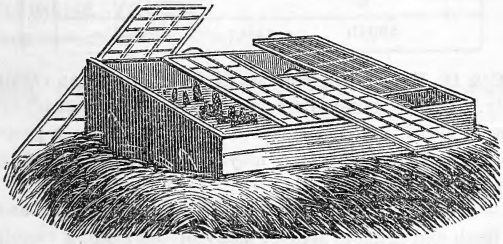
327 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

ESCULENT GARDEN.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—To secure a fair return in seasonable crops, for the labor and outlay invested, it is essential that the soil of the Esculent garden should be well *under-drained, thoroughly trenched or subsoiled, and enriched by a judicious application of fertilizing material.* It is still the current opinion, based on experience, that for all purposes, well-composted *barn-yard manure,* when available, is the best material. We do not deny but that several of the concentrated manures, now manufactured, are useful and convenient, especially for a succession of crops.

The exposure of a garden, has much to do with the early maturity of the crops; an exposure to the morning sun is desirable. The soil must be in a friable state to secure the prompt vegetation of the seeds, and the destruction, or rather prevention, of weeds is one of the most desirable results of frequent stirring of the surface. Soils are susceptible of alteration and improvement in texture; heavy clays can be rendered open and porous, and light sandy soils may be consolidated and rendered more retentive of moisture. For all such details we must refer the amateur to more extensive treatises on these subjects.

GARDEN REQUISITES.—There are several aids to the economical management of the garden, which are almost indispensable; one of these is the HOT-BED frame, for the forwarding of plants for early planting. A frame such as is shown in the cut, may be made of various

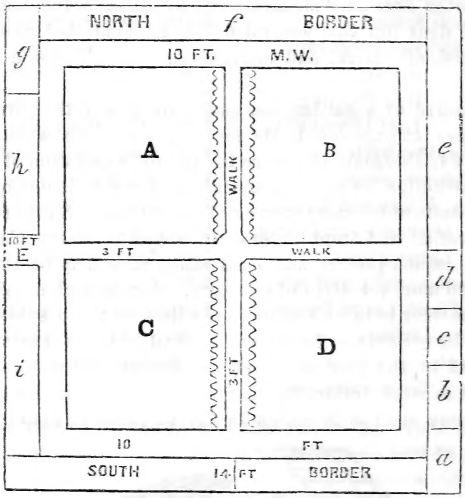


sizes, according to the size of garden, from four sashes upwards. The length of sash is generally seven feet, by three and a half wide, making the entire frame of four sashes, fourteen by seven feet. The frame should have a southern or southeastern exposure, should be made up with stable manure, and a few leaves mixed with it; this must be laid in a heap

preparatory to being used, and when in a proper state of fermentation prepared for the reception of the frame. A few inches of rich loamy compost must be spread over the manure, and on this seeds are sown of Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Egg-Plant, and others which require forwarding; also Flower seeds for transplanting to the border.

In addition to the Hot-bed frame, mats for covering will be required; and to work the garden, the necessary implements—spade, rakes, hoes, garden line, and other less important articles, in addition to seeds, which are the most important item.

Rotation of Crops.—We are convinced of the importance of a regular rotation of the Esculent crops; to convey the idea briefly, we present a diagram of the garden as laid out to secure this result.



A, B, C & D. Four compartments in which to plant various crops, alternately. *a* to *i*. Small compartments round the border for nursing plants, sweet herbs, &c. The waved line represents a grape trellis; the entrance is at E. This plan may be carried out in a garden of greater or less extent.

Seeds.—We have only to say on this subject, that we endeavor to secure a fresh and reliable article, many of the leading varieties being of our own growth; still if we can purchase that of a better quality, cheaper than we can grow it, we think it right to do so. This is the true principle of business, not to raise or manufacture an article at a higher cost than it may be produced by others, provided the article be equally reliable, merely to make a show on paper.

The increasing home, as well as distant demand for our seeds, with the many flattering and unsolicited commendations we are in the receipt of, from our correspondents, is sufficient evidence that our efforts are appreciated. We herewith give an

Estimate of Seeds calculated to Stock a Kitchen-Garden for a Family of Ten or Twelve Persons:

1 oz. *Asparagus.*
2 qts. *Beans,* Dwarf or Snap.
1 qt. " Horticultural Pole.
1 " " Large Lima.
6 oz. *Beet,* early and late var.
¼ " *Brocoli,* Purple Cape.
½ " *Brussels Sprouts.*
1 " *Cabbage,* two early var.
½ " " Savoy.
½ " " Red Pickling.
1 " " Late Drumhead.
2 " *Carrot,* two varieties.
¼ " *Cauliflower,* early.
1 " *Celery,* White and Red.
1 qt. *Corn,* Darling's extra early.
2 qts. " Large Sugar.
1 oz. *Cucumber,* early and late.
¼ " *Egg Plant,* Large Purple.
½ " *Endive,* Curled.
½ " *Kohlrabi.*
2 " *Lettuce,* three varieties.
2 oz. *Melons,* assorted.
2 " *Okra,* Dwarf.
2 " *Onion,* two varieties.
4 qts. " Sets.
1 oz. *Parsley,* Extra Curled.
1 " *Parsnip,* Large Sugar.
2 qts. *Peas,* extra early.
1 " " Tom Thumb.
1 " " Blue Imperial.
2 " " White Marrowfat.
1 " " Champion of England.
4 oz. *Radish,* early and late.
4 " *Salsafy,* or Oyster Plant.
4 " *Spinach,* Round Savoy.
2 " *Squash,* assorted.
½ " *Tomato,* two varieties.
2 " *Turnips,* " "
1 paper each: Pepper, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender, Summer Savory.

☞ The above assortment will cost $10.00; one-half of the above quantities, $5.00; one-fourth of the above quantities, $3.00.

The following table may be useful to the gardener, in showing the number of plants, or trees, that may be raised on an acre of ground, when planted at any of the under-mentioned distances.

Distances apart.	*No. of Plants.*	*Distances apart.*	*No. of Plants.*
1 foot	43,560	9 feet	537
1½ "	19,360	12 "	362
2 "	10,890	15 "	193
2½ "	6,869	18 "	134
3 "	4,840	51 "	98
4 "	2,722	24 "	75
5 "	1,742	27 "	59
6 "	1,210	30 "	48

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE directions which follow are founded on practical experience in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where gardening operations are generally commenced early in March. These directions may, however, be applied to all other parts of the United States, by a *minute observance* of the difference in temperature.

Thus, to the north, the directions for March will apply to April; and at the south, to January, February, or whatever season gardening operations may commence in the respective States.

Vegetable Seeds by Mail.

All the finer sorts, (Beans and Peas excepted, which are too bulky and heavy, unless ordered in very small quantities,) can be readily forwarded by mail, and to those residing at a distance, and out of the reach of Express lines, it affords a safe and easy way of procuring RELIABLE and PURE SEEDS not otherwise obtainable. The cost of postage will be about one-third that of the seeds; thus a package of assorted Garden seeds costing $1.00, will cost 36 cents postage—when ordered by the ounce, six cents additional must be sent for each ounce ordered, to prepay postage. Persons in making remittances can govern themselves accordingly.

☞ *All Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.*

The seeds can be had in five and ten cent papers, (the new and rare ones in ten cent papers only,) or by the ounce, pound or quart, at the prices annexed.

☞ The French, Spanish and German names follow after the English, to each class of vegetables.

ARTICHOKE.

50 cts. per oz.

Artichaut, FR. *Cinauco*, SPAN. *Artischocken*, GER.

LARGE GLOBE.

Plant the seeds early in April, in rich soil, in drills one inch deep, and about twelve inches apart. When one year old, transplant into well-manured ground, in rows five feet apart, and two feet from plant to plant. Protect during the winter by throwing up ridges of earth, and covering with manure or leaves.

ASPARAGUS.

10 cts. per oz.

Asperge, Fr. *Esparrago*, Span. *Spargel*, Ger.

Large Green. Lesher's Mammoth.

Two year old roots, $1.00 per hundred.

Sow in March or April, in rich soil. Soak the seed in warm water for 24 hours. Drill it thinly in rows a foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured. Make the beds four feet wide. Set out the plants twelve inches apart each way, and four inches deep. On the approach of winter, clear off the bed, and cover with a dressing of manure, or compost; fork up the bed early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt annually to the bed, after the season of cutting—which is not only beneficial to the plants, but will keep the bed clear of weeds.

BEANS.

25 cts. per quart.

(English Dwarfs.)

Feve de Marais, Fr. *Haba*, Span. *Puffbohnen*, Ger.

Early Mazagan. Green Long Pod.
Broad Windsor. Horse.

To succeed well these must be planted early, as the summer heat causes the blossoms to drop off prematurely. Plant early in March, in strong loamy soil, in drills two feet apart.

BEANS.

25 cts. per quart.

(Dwarf, or Snap Shorts.)

Haricot, Fr. *Frijoles*, Span. *Buschbohnen*, Ger.

Early Six Weeks, or Mohawk. Brown Speckled Valentine.
Early China Red Eye. Red French, or Marrow.
Early Yellow Six Weeks. White Kidney or Royal Dwarf.
Red Speckled Valentine. Cranberry Bush.

The above list contains all that are really desirable.

All the varieties of this class are tender and will not endure the cold. The Mohawk is considered the hardiest, and is generally the first planted. The Valentine is, however, the favorite in the Philadelphia market, the pods being round and stringless. Plant about the middle of April, and at intervals throughout the season, for a succession, finishing about the end of July. The best mode of culture is in rows two feet apart, and the beans two or three inches apart Keep well hoed, and draw the earth up to their stems.

BEANS.

40 cts. per quart.

(POLE OR RUNNING.)

Haricot a rames, FR. *Stangen bohnen*, GER.

LARGE LIMA, OR BUTTER.
CAROLINA SEWEE, OR SMALL LIMA.
SCARLET RUNNER.
WHITE DUTCH RUNNER.
CRANBERRY.
HORTICULTURAL, OR WREN'S EGG, (A FINE SNAP-SHORT.)
GERMAN WAX.

Plant about the beginning of May. The Lima Beans are very susceptible of cold and wet, and apt to rot in the ground, and should not be planted until the season is favorable and the ground warm. Fix poles in the ground four feet apart each way, and plant four to six beans about an inch deep around each pole. A shovel-full of rich, light, and well-rotted compost to each hill would be beneficial. They may be forwarded much earlier by sprouting them in a frame, under glass, and planting them out when the weather becomes mild, as they bear transplanting without any difficulty. The Horticultural and German Wax Bean are superior varieties, either as snap shorts or shelled.

BEET.

10 cts. per oz.

Betterave, FR. *Remolachas*, SPAN. *Rothe, oder Runkel rueben*, GER.

EXTRA-EARLY TURNIP-ROOTED.
LONG BLOOD RED.
EARLY RED TURNIP-ROOTED.
LONG SMOOTH BLOOD, (RADISH-SHAPED.)
SWISS CHARD.
SILESIAN, OR SUGAR.
LONG RED MANGEL WURTZEL.
YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURTZEL.

The first four named are esteemed the best for table use. Sow in drills from April to June; thin out the plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the drills. The leaves of the Swiss chard are used as Spinach and the mib-rib of leaf dressed as Asparagus. The last three named varieties are used principally for feeding stock, and where extensively grown the rows should be wide enough apart to cultivate with a horse hoe.

BORECOLE.

20 cts. per oz.

Chou vert, FR. *Berza*, SPAN. *Kohl*. GER.

DWARF GERMAN KALE, 10 cts. per oz.
TALL GERMAN KALE.
SCOTCH KALE.
RED, OR PURPLE KALE.

An excellent green for winter and spring use. Sow from May to June. Set out the plants in July, in good rich ground. For early spring use sow the *Dwarf German*, in September, and protect over winter, with a covering of straw or litter.

BROCCOLI.

50 cts. per oz.

Brocoli, Fr. *Broculi*, Span. *Spargel kohl*, Ger.

Purple Cape. Large Early White.

Produces heads in autumn, like Cauliflower. The purple Cape is best adapted to our climate. Sow about the middle of May, transplant, and manage as winter cabbage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

25 cts. per oz.

Chou de Bruxelles, Fr. *Rosenkohl*, Ger.

Produces from the stem small heads, resembling cabbages in miniature. The sprouts are used as winter-greens, and become very tender when touched by the frost. Sow in May, transplant, and manage as winter cabbage.

CABBAGE.

25 cts. per oz.

Chou Pomme, Fr. *Berza*, Span. *Kopf kohl*, Ger.

Early York.	Green Curled Savoy.
Early Oxheart.	Large Drumhead Savoy.
Early Sugar Loaf.	Red Dutch, for Pickling.
Large Early York.	Red Drumhead.
Early Winnigstadt.	Large Late Drumhead.
Early Wakefield.	Flat Dutch.
Early Battersea.	Large Bergen.

The first column contains the early sorts, which may be raised as follows: Sow the seed in well-prepared ground, about the 15th of September. When the plants are large enough to transplant, pick them out of the seed-bed, into frames. Protect the plants during severe weather, with a covering of boards, observing to give them plenty of air and light during mild weather; they may also be raised by sowing the seed very early in hot-beds—afterwards plant out in deep and well-manured ground, in rows eighteen inches apart, and twelve inches distant in the rows.

The autumn and winter sorts, sow early in May, in a moderately shaded border, in shallow drills, three or four inches apart. Transplant early in July, in rows thirty inches apart, and about two feet apart in the rows. Cabbage succeeds best in a fresh rich soil, well-manured and deeply dug or ploughed. The late plants are subject to attacks of the cabbage-fly, destroying them as fast as they appear above ground. Various remedies are recommended for the preservation of the plants, such as sprinkling them with ashes, air-slacked lime, plaster, or tobacco, which should be performed early in the morning. A solution of whale-oil soap is also recommended. [*See subsequent page of this Calendar.*]

CARDOON.

50 cts. per oz.

Cardoon, Fr. *Cardo*, Span. *Kardonen*, Ger.

Large Solid Stalked.

Is much cultivated in Europe for culinary purposes. The stems of the leaves, which are thick and crisp, after being blanched, are the eatable parts, and are generally used in soups or stews. They are in perfection during the autumn and winter. Sow in April, and transplant in trenches of well-manured ground; blanch by earthing up in the fall.

CARROT.

10 cts. per oz.

Carrotte, Fr. *Zanahorias*, Span. *Moehren*, Ger.

Early Scarlet Short-Horn.	Long Surrey.
Early Horn.	Altringham, or Field.
Long Orange.	Large White Field.

The first three are the best kinds for table use. The Early Horn should be cultivated for spring and summer use; but the Long Orange is more suitable for main crops. For an early crop, sow the seed, latter end of March, in well-dug, rich, loamy soil, in drills about one inch deep and twelve inches apart.

The most suitable ground for late Carrots, is that which has been well-manured for previous crops, and requires no fresh manure. If the seed be sown in June, and the plants thinned out to the distance of five or six inches from each other when young, and kept hoed, they will yield an abundance of fine roots for winter and spring use.

CAULIFLOWER.

$1.00 per oz.

Chou Fleur, Fr. *Coliflor*, Span. *Blumen Kohl*, Ger.

Early London.	Large Walcheren.
Early Paris, $2.00 per oz.	Late London.
Asiatic.	Late Stadtholder, $2.00 per oz.

The *Early London*, and *Large Walcheren*, can be recommended as superior varieties.

Sow for early about the middle of September, in a bed of clean rich earth. In about four or five weeks afterward, the plants should be pricked out into another bed, at the distance of four inches from each other every way; these should be encompassed with garden frames; covered with glazed sashes, and boards or shutters. The beds must be so secured, and the tops of the beds so covered as to keep out all frost, giving them light and air every mild day throughout the winter. Transplant in April into a bed of the richest earth, in the garden, at a distance of two feet and a half each way. Keep them well hoed, and

bring the earth gradually up to their stems. The late variety matures in the autumn, and is sown and managed similarly to Cape Broccoli, but not so certain to succeed in this climate.

CELERY.

25 cts. per oz.

Celeri, Fr. *Appio Hortense*, Span. *Sellerie*, Ger.

White Solid.
Rose Colored Solid.
Seymour's White Solid.
Cole's Crystal White.
Ivery's Nonsuch, Red.
Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted.

Sow the last of March or early in April, in rich mellow ground, and in a situation where the plants can be protected from the parching heat of a summer sun; in dry weather water freely. When the plants are five or six inches high, transplant a portion in trenches well-manured, and repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession. As they advance in growth, blanch by earthing up, which should be performed gradually in fine weather, taking care not to bury the hearts of the plants. The *Celeriac*, or Turnip-rooted, may be planted either on level ground or in shallow drills. The root of it swells like a turnip, and may be preserved in sand through the winter.

CHERVIL.

20 cts. per oz.

Cerfuil, Fr. *Perifollo*, Span. *Garten Kerbel*, Ger.

Used as a small salad, and for seasoning like parsley. Sow in drills, in spring and at intervals.

CORN SALAD.

$1.00 per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Mache, Fr. *Ackersalat*, Ger.

Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow in drills in August and September. Cover with straw on the approach of winter.

CORN, (INDIAN.)

5 cts. per ear; 25 cts. per qt.

Mais, Fr. *Muiz*, Span. *Welschkorn*, Ger.

Adams's Early Market.
Darling's Early Sugar
Large Sweet, or Sugar.
Tuscarora.
Stowell's Evergreen.
Early Canada.
White Flint, or Hominy.
Early King Philip.
Long Yellow.
Penna. Yellow.

Plant about first week in May and at intervals. The varieties in the first column are the best for table use. *Adams's Early* is the hardiest, and can be planted about the middle of April, and is the first corn that appears in the market, but cannot compare with the *Sugar*, or the

Evergreen, which are, without question, the *best* for culinary purposes. The Sugar Corn being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted until May; and for a succession, continue planting every two weeks, until the middle of July, in well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart,

CRESS.

10 cts. per oz.

Gresson, Fr. *Alenois Mastuerzo*, Span. *Garten Kresse*, Ger.

Curled, or Pepper Grass. Broad Leaved Garden.

Used as a small salad. Sow at intervals throughout the season.

CUCUMBER,

20 cts. per oz.

Concombre, Fr. *Pepinos*, Span. *Gurken*, Ger.

Early Russian.
Early Frame.
Early White-spined.
Long Green Turkey.
Small Gherkin, or Burr (for pickling.) 40 cts. per oz.

The first three are the earliest and most esteemed table varieties. The White-spined retains its green color much longer than any other variety, and is principally grown for our markets. The Long Green and Gherkin are mostly used for pickles. For early use, plant about first week in May, on a warm and sheltered border. For pickles plant in the middle of July.

ENGLISH PRIZE CUCUMBERS.

In packages; 25 cts. each.

Champion of England.
Sir Colin Campbell.
General Canrobert.
Sion House, Improved.
Mill's Jewess.
Snow's Horticultural Prize.
Kelway's Perfection.
Glory of Arnstadt.

These are the favorite varieties for forcing, frequently attaining a length of thirty inches. To grow them properly requires a skilful gardener, or much fuller directions than can be imparted in these brief remarks.

EGG-PLANT.

50 cts. per oz.

Melongene, Fr. *Berengena*, Span. *Eierpflanze*, Ger.

Early Purple. Large Purple.

Sow in hot beds early in March; transplant middle of May to first of June, in a rich warm piece of ground—about thirty inches apart. Draw the earth up to their stems when about a foot high. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without substantial heat, and if the plants get the least chilled, in the earlier stages of growth, they seldom recover. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary.

ENDIVE.

25 cts per oz.

Chicoree, Fr. *Chicoria*, Span. *Endivien*, Ger.

Green Curled. Green Curled Moss.

White Curled. Broad-leaved Batavian.

The *Green Curled* is considered the hardiest and best for salad. Sow in July, in shallow drills. When three or four inches high, transplant into good ground, at the distance of a foot apart. Blanch by tying up, which must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, the growing crops may be taken up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and plant close together in a frame or dry cellar.

KOHL-RABI, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

20 cts. per oz.

Early White Vienna, Early Blue English,

" Blue " " Large Blue Late.

" White English, " White

This is a favorite vegetable in Europe, especially on the continent, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in April, and transplant, in rows, twelve to eighteen inches apart. For late use, sow in June.

KALE. [See Borecole.]

25 cts. per oz.

Sea Kale.

Chou Marin, Fr. *Col Marina*, Span. *See Kohl*, Ger.

Is much esteemed in England, in some parts of which it grows spontaneously. The seed may be sown in October, or as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. For further directions, see Bridgman's Kitchen Gardener's Instructor.

LEEK.

20 cts. per oz.

Poireau, Fr. *Puerro*, Span. *Lauch*, Ger.

Large Scotch Flag. Large London.

Sow early in April. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant in rows.

LETTUCE.

20 cts. per oz.

Laitue, Fr. *Lechuga*, Span. *Garten Salat*, Ger.

Early Curled, or Cut Salad. Brown Dutch.

Early Yellow Steinkopf, one of the best for forcing solid heads, dwarf growth. Curled India Head.

New Perpignaner, very solid heads 50 cts. per oz.

White Cabbage, or Butter. Paris Green Coss.

Royal Cabbage, or Drumhead. Paris White, or Ice Coss.

The Early Curled is used as a cut salad, for which purpose it is sown thickly, in frames, early in the spring, and somewhat later in the open

borders; the Early Cabbage is a fine early "Head Salad;" the Royal Cabbage is a little later, and produces fine solid heads, and is much esteemed. To grow Head Lettuce fine, sow the seed in September; protect the plants during the winter, in frames, and plant out early in April, in rich moist ground, or sow in hot beds in February or March, and afterwards transplant.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Sold in the form of Bricks, 20 cts. each.

Champignon, Fr. *Seta*, Span. *Champignon brut*, Ger.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. A dry cellar or shed will do. Collect fresh horse-droppings without straw, turn them over three or four times, to get rid of the rank heat, dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed, lay some long manure at the bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down until it is a foot above the ground, put a layer of light earth on this, two inches thick; after a few days, when the rank heat has passed off, place the spawn in the bed in lumps about two inches square and six inches apart, then cover with light earth an inch thick; beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed thickly with straw, and if out of doors, keep off rain and protect from the cold with mats or boards. In about five weeks the mushrooms should make their appearance.

MUSK-MELON.

Melon Muscade, Fr. *Melon Muscatel*, Span. *Kantalupen*, Ger.

Jenny Lind, 10 cts. per oz. Large Nutmeg, 20 cts. per oz.
Netted Citron, 10 cts. per oz. Persian, (very fine,) 25 cts. per oz.

All the above varieties can be recommended. The *Jenny Lind* is a small early variety, the *Citron* and *Nutmeg* have long been the leading varieties in our market, and are of exquisite flavor; the *Persian* is a late variety of large size and superior quality. Plant early in May, in hills of rich light soil, six feet apart each way; allow three plants to each hill. When about a foot long, pinch off the tips, to make them branch. Observe not to plant pumpkins nor squash near them.

WATER-MELON.

10 cts. per oz.

Melon d'Eau, Fr. *Zandia*, Span. *Wasser Melonen*, Ger.

Mountain Sweet,	Bradford,	20 cts.	per oz.
Early Mountain Sprout,	Pomaria,	"	"
Black Spanish,	Orange,	"	"
Citron, (for preserving,)	Apple Pie,	"	"

The *Mountain Sweet* is cultivated extensively for the Philadelphia Market, and stands deservedly the first on our list; when well-grown

from pure seed, it cannot be surpased for size and quality. The *Bradford* and *Pomaria* are varieties recently received from South Carolina, and highly recommended; the *Apple Pie* is also of recent introduction, and is prepared like apples for pies and sauces; the *Orange* is of small size, the flesh separates from the rind like an orange. The Watermelon thrives best in a sandy soil, and should be planted in hills eight feet apart each way.

MUSTARD.

5 cts. per oz. 25 cts. per lb.

Moutard, FR. *Mostazo*, SPAN. *Senf*, GER.

WHITE, (English.) BROWN.

Sown like cress, and used as a small salad. The White Mustard seed is also used for medicinal purposes.

NASTURTIUM.

20 cts. per oz.

Capucine, FR. *Capucina*, SPAN. *Kapuziner blume*, GER.

The seed-pods and foot-stalks are gathered green, and pickled in vinegar; resembling capers. Sow in April or early in May.

OKRA, OR GOMBO.

10 cts. per oz.

The green capsules of this plant are used in soups, stews, &c., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Plant the seeds about the middle of May, in hills or drills. Plant the seed thickly as it is liable to rot in the ground; rich ground is necessary.

ONION.

20 cts. per oz.

Oignon, FR. *Cebolla*, SPAN. *Zwiebel*, GER.

WHITE OR SILVER SKINNED. LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

The Silver Skin and Yellow Strasburg are principally grown in this vicinity. Sow the seed early in the Spring, very thickly, in beds or drills. As soon as the tops die off in the Summer, remove them to a dry airy place; and early the following Spring re-plant in rows about two inches apart, the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing. The Onions, by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season. The Large Red Wethersfield may be reared to full size during the first season, by sowing in drills early in March, in strong land, and thinning them out to stand two or three inches apart, keeping them well hoed.

PARSLEY.

10 cts. per oz.

Persil, Fr. *Perejil*, Span. *Petersilie*, Ger.

Curled, or Double. Extra Curled.

Sow early in April, in rows. Soak the seed a few hours in warm water before sowing, or it may lay two or three weeks in the ground before vegetating.

PARSNIP.

10 cts. per oz.

Panais, Fr. *Charibaria*, Span. *Pastinake*, Ger.

Large Sugar, or Hollow-crowned.

This is decidedly the best variety. Sow early in April, in rich ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to carrots.

PEAS.

Pois, Fr. *Chicaros*, Span. *Erbsen*, Ger.

Earliest.

	Height.	℔ qt.
Extra Early,	2 feet,	$ .30
Daniel O'Rourke,	2½ "	.25
Prince Albert,	2½ "	.25
Tom Thumb, or Allen's Dwarf,	8 to 10 in.	.50

This is the best Early Dwarf Pea, requires a rich soil, and is well suited, from its dwarf habit, for small gardens; a good bearer.

Second Early.

	Height.	℔ qt.
Washington,	3 feet,	$ .25
Early Frame,	3 "	.20
" Warwick,	4 "	.25
Bishop's Dwarf, prolific,	1½ "	.30
Bishop's New Long Pod,	1½ "	.30

For General and Late Crop.

	Height.	℔ qt.
*Champion of England, (one of the best,)	3 feet,	$ .30
Dwf. Blue Imperial, a favorite variety,	2½ "	.25
Blue Prussian,	3 "	.20
Flack's Victory,	2½ "	.25
*Hair's Dwarf-Green Marrow, fine,	2½ "	.50
White Marrowfat,	4 "	.20
Black-eye Marrowfat,	3 "	.20
Royal Dwarf Marrow,	2½ "	.30
Dwarf Sugar, edible pods,	3 "	.50
*Napoleon, or new Dwarf Climax,	2½ "	.50
*Eugenie, or Alliance,	2½ "	.50
Victoria, or Waterloo Marrow,	5 to 6 "	.30
Missouri Marrowfat,	4 "	.25
*Buckley's General Wyndham,	5 "	.75

Those marked thus * are wrinkled marrows, the finest-flavored of peas.

Commence planting the early kinds as early in the spring as the ground can be brought into good condition. All the other sorts will answer for successive crops. To have Peas during the summer and autumn, plant in May, June, and July, in single or double rows, from two to four feet apart, according to height. In hoeing, draw the earth up to their stems.

PEPPER.

50 cts. per oz.

Piment, Fr. *Pimiento*, Span. *Pfeffer*, Ger.

Large Sweet Bell Shaped.	Cayenne, or Long.
Tomato Shaped.	Cherry.

The Bell Shaped and Tomato are used, when green, for pickling. The Bell Shaped is quite mild, and attains a large size. Sow in hot beds in March, or on a warm border early in May. Transplant in good rich ground, from 18 to 24 inches apart.

PUMPKIN.

Courge, Fr. *Calabaza*, Span. *Kuerbis*, Ger.

Cashaw, (Crook-necked.)	Connecticut Field.
Field, or Cheese.	Mammoth.

Plant in May, in hills, eight or ten feet apart each way. The Cashaw is generally preferred for cooking.

RADISH.

$1.00 per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Radis et Rave, Fr. *Rabano*, Span. *Reitig*, Ger.

Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.	Grey Turnip.
Long Scarlet Short Top.	Yellow Turnip, or Summer.
Long Salmon.	White Naples, or Summer.
White Turnip-rooted.	White Spanish, or Winter.
Red Turnip-rooted, or Cherry.	Black Spanish, or Winter.

The first column contains the varieties used for early sowings, which should be made as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, on a sheltered border. The ground should be well-manured, dug, and raked. The Yellow Turnip, and White Naples are excellent varieties for Summer use.

RHUBARB.

25 cts. per oz.

Rhubarbe, Fr. *Ruibarbo*, Span. *Rabarber*, Ger.

Victoria.	Mammoth.

The stalks of this plant are used for pies and tarts. It is fit for use before green fruit appears, and is an excellent substitute. Sow in April:

transplant the ensuing Autumn or Spring to any desired situation, in deep and heavily manured ground. As no dependence can be placed upon growing the varieties true from seed, it is recommended to those who desire a choice article, to procure the roots. We offer the following choice varieties of

RHUBARB ROOTS.

25 to 50 cents each; $2 to $4 per doz., according to size. These are *not Seedlings*, but propagated from the true varieties.

MYATT'S LINNÆUS, PRINCE ALBERT,
MYATT'S VICTORIA, MITCHELL'S ROYAL LEAMINGTON,
MAGNUM BONUM, blood red.

To grow the stalks in perfection, the ground must be dug and heavily manured, at least two feet deep. Set out the roots three feet apart each way.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

20 cts. per oz.

Salsifis, FR. *Barba Carbuna*, SPAN. *Bocksbart*, GER.

A fine vegetable used as carrots; or, after being boiled, made into cakes with paste, and fried like oysters, which they resemble in flavor. Cultivate same as Carrots.

SCORZONERA.

25 cts. per oz.

Scorzonere, FR. *Escorconera*, SPAN. *Schwartz wurzel*, GER.

Known also as Black Salsify. It is cultivated and used in the same manner as the salsify.

SORREL. (GARDEN.)

10 cts. per oz.

Oseille, FR. *Acedera*, SPAN. *Sauerampfer*, GER.

Used as a salad. Sow in April, in shallow drills; thin out the plants to twelve inches apart.

SPINACH.

50 cts. per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Epinard, FR. *Espinaca*, SPAN. *Spinat*, GER.

ROUND LEAVED SAVOY. PRICKLY SEED.

For Spring and Summer use, sow as early as the ground can be worked. For Winter and early Spring use, sow in September, in well manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of cold weather.

SQUASH.

10 cts. per oz.

Giraumon, FR. *Calabaza*, SPAN. *Kurbis*, GER.

EARLY BUSH OR PATTY PAN, COCOA NUT OR VALPAIRAISO,
EARLY EGG OR APPLE, *bush*, BOSTON MARROW,
LONG GREEN CROOK-NECK, NEW HUBBARD, 20 cts. per oz.

The varieties in the first column, are the best for summer use, and the *Boston Marrow* and *Hubbard*, are superior winter varieties. The

Early Bush appears to be the favorite variety for summer use, as it is more extensively grown than any other, and being of a bushy habit, is more suitable for small gardens than the running kinds. Plant in hills in the same manner, and at the same time, as Cucumbers and Melons. The bushes three or four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine.

TOMATO.

Tomate, Fr. *Tomates*, Span. *Liebes apfel*, Ger.

Extra Early Red,	per oz. 50 cts.		Mammoth,	per oz. 50 cts.	
Large Smooth Red,	" 25	"	Large Yellow,	" 25	"
Myers' Dwarf Red,	" 50	"	Red & Yellow Cherry	" 50	"
Fejee Island,	" 50	"	Yellow Plum,	" 50	"

The varieties in the first column are the most desirable for culinary purposes, and ripen in the order in which they are arranged on the list. The *Fejee Island* is decidedly the best for family use, being of good size, solid, and well-flavored, and an abundant bearer, but somewhat late in ripening. For putting up in cans for winter use, it has no superior, containing less water and seeds than any other variety. We consider it indispensable wherever the Tomato is grown. *Myers' Dwarf* is a fine variety, valuable on account of its dwarf-bushy growth, and is evidently similar to the variety now offered in France as a novelty. For early use, sow in hot-beds, early in March, and plant out in May, from three to four feet apart.

TURNIP.

75 cts. per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Navet, Fr. *Nabo*, Span. *Steck-rueben*, Ger.

Early White Flat Dutch, strap-leaved,
Purple or Red Top, strap-leaved,
Robertson's Golden Ball,
Early Yellow Stone,
White Norfolk,
Long White French,
White Globe,
Yellow Aberdeen, a Scotch,
Waite's Eclipse,
Skirving's Purple Top Ruta Baga,
Sheppard's Golden Globe Ruta Baga,
White Ruta Baga, or Swedish.

The first three on the list are the best for table use; the *Early White* is usually sown for early summer use, quite early in the spring, and also with the *Purple Top* in July and August, for a main crop. *Robertson's Golden Ball* is of recent introduction, and is highly recommended for culinary purposes. The *Globe*, *Norfolk* and *Ruta Baga* are *principally used for feeding stock.* Sow in July in drills two feet apart, and thin out to stand six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and clear of weeds. As Turnips are grown principally for consumption during the winter and early spring, a few brief hints for their preserva-

tion is necessary. Take up the roots in November, cut off the tops within an inch of the crown. Those for winter use can be stored away in a cool cellar or pit, and covered over with a few inches of dry earth. For early spring use, pile up in conical form, out of doors, cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up, covering them with about 12 or 15 inches of earth; leave a vent or air-hole, by placing a bunch of straw in the top. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.

Anise.
*Balm.
Bazil, sweet.
Caraway.
Coriander.
*Dill.
*Fennel.
*Lavender.
Marigold, pot.
Marjoram, sweet.
*Mint.
*Rosemary
*Sage.
Savory, Summer.
*Savory, Winter.
*Thyme.

Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained in the garden may be preserved for years, with a little attention. Sow in April, in shallow drills; when up a few inches, thin out to proper distances.

MIXED LAWN-GRASS SEEDS.

Particular attention is paid to the Selection and Mixing of suitable Grasses, for laying down Lawns and Pleasure Grounds. Price 25 cents per quart, or $4 per bushel.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Selected of the finest quality, and supplied at the lowest market rates.

Red Clover.
White Dutch Clover.
Lucerne.
Timothy.
Orchard Grass.
Herd or Red Top.
Blue Grass.
Green Grass.
Perennial Rye Grass.
Annual Rye Grass.
Millet.
Hemp Seed.
Flax Seed.
Sugar Beet.
Mangel Wurtzel.
Seed Corn, best varieties.
Seed Wheat, do.
Seed Rye, do.
Seed Oats. do.
Field Peas.
Buckwheat.
Barley.
Black Mustard.
Broom Corn.
Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.

BIRD SEEDS.

Selected of the best quality, free from mustiness and other impurities, so destructive to birds.

Canary.	Maw.
Hemp.	Rough Rice.
Millet.	Yellow.
Rape, or Cole.	Lettuce.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Maclura Aurantiaca.

This invaluable Plant, now so extensively used in some sections of our country for Hedging, is readily propagated from seed, although many failures occur from want of proper knowledge in preparing the seed as well as soil, previous to sowing, or from defective or old seed. A genuine and fresh article, with directions for its cultivation, for sale at $1.00 per pound.

TOBACCO SEED.

Havana, $1.00 per oz. Virginia, 50 cts. per oz.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf, 50 cts. per oz,

The above are the best varieties. The culture of Tobacco is one of the most profitable. It will grow on any soil; but a deep mellow loam, plowed in the fall, and cross-plowed in the spring, and well-manured, is best adapted to it. The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, on a clean well-prepared piece of ground, in a warm, sheltered situation. Care should be taken to protect the plants from frost. Transplant about the 1st of June, in rows about three and a half feet apart. The culture of this plant is very much the same as that usually adopted for Indian Corn, in stirring the ground and keeping down the weeds.

ESCULENT ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.

Early Potatoes.	Tree, or Top Onion.
Chives.	Mushroom Spawn.
Garlic.	Asparagus Roots.
White Onion Sets.	Sweet Potato Slips.
Yellow Onion Sets.	Sea Kale.
Potatoe Onion.	Rhubarb Roots.
Cabbage Plants.	Lettuce Plants.
Celery "	Tomato Plants.
Egg "	Pepper Plants.

☞ For complete directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables and Herbs, see Bridgman's Young Gardener's Assistant, for sale at this establishment.

Dealers supplied with seeds in bulk, or neatly put up in packets, distinctly labelled, ready for retailing, on the lowest terms.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Although to the mere economist, flowers are not indispensable or directly remunerative, yet they have become so to the civilized, intelligent, and intellectual community in which we live. The most humble cottager, unless deficient in the most simple conceptions of beauty, must have his flower-plot, and one or more varieties of flowers. The enthusiastic amateur is no longer content to receive his floricultural novelties at second-hand, but must have them direct from the great European centres of Horticulture. We have latterly endeavored to render this necessity of the amateur, importing a few seeds or plants, unnecessary, by constant attention to obtain every highly recommended novelty, and after testing it, to offer it with our opinion of its merits. We shall continue to do this, and shall endeavor to have, at the earliest day, every valuable acquisition in seeds, bulbs or plants.

Little pains is taken to have the soil of the flower-beds and borders, in a friable, active state, not subject to bake. This is what renders it so difficult for small flower-seeds to survive germination, and for the delicate transplanted annuals to make a start. All that the flower-border or beds require, is a dry bottom, with an annual supply of prepared compost, made up of barn-yard manure, leaf-mould, or decayed leaves from the woods, and such other refuse as may appear suitable to enrich the heap. With different soils, special applications will be necessary, as stated under the head of Esculent garden. The Hot-bed frame as there described, will serve for the purpose of the Flower garden. The only additional requisites are flower-pruning scissors, stakes for tying up plants, labels and flower-pots.

The Lawn, which adds so much to the neatness of the Garden, may be extensive or limited in size, but should always be well prepared and neatly kept. Much of the beauty of the lawn is also due to the variety of grass seed sown. The usual practice has been to employ a mixture of several species, which is prepared for sale. Our Lawn grass mixture consists of five varieties, viz: Sweet Vernal, Green Grass, Blue Grass, Herd Grass, and White Clover. From one and a half to two bushels is the quantity generally sown to the acre. Persons who prefer a different mixture, can have it made up to order.

The Flower-beds may be cut out in the lawn, and in these bedding plants from the green-house planted, as soon as the weather becomes

suitable; also, choice annuals sown. The following brief directions will be found reliable.

Directions for the Sowing and Management of Flower Seeds.

Provided the soil is in a proper state, flower-seeds may be sown in the open border, in the months of April and May; the best criterion is the state of the soil. The seeds should be sown as soon as the soil becomes dry and friable, after the spring frosts have disappeared. Care should be taken not to sow in a crowded border, as light and air are indispensable. They may also be sown in prepared beds, to be transplanted to the garden. The former is the more simple method, but not always satisfactory, as during the interval between the sowing of the seed and the period of blooming, the ground occupied is not attractive. The changes of climate, heavy rains and drying winds, with hot sun, renders the surface of the soil unfit for the germination of small seeds.—As to the depth to which seeds should be covered, the best general rule is, to cover fine and light seeds very lightly, just enough to protect them from the sun; and in extremely dry weather, a sprinkling of damp moss is very useful. Several varieties are so tender as to require special attention, such as the Calceolaria.

Many annuals are very desirable for the Green House, when sown in early fall; of these the most important are Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Mignonette, Lobelia, Schizanthus, German Stocks, Browallia and several others; these are for winter blooming. Many varieties, as well as the above, may be sown later, for blooming early in spring, such as Pansy, Ageratum, Antirrhinums, China Pink, Dianthus Heddewegii, Lacinatus and Sineusis, Acroclinium Roseum, Linum Grandiflorum, Mimulus, Myosotis, Petunias, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, Verbena, &c. For sowing in pots, or seed-pans, the following directions will be found suitable:

The best soil is a mixture of equal parts of sand, leaf-mould, and loam, which should be thoroughly mixt; then fill up your pots or boxes to within one-half inch of the rim; press the soil firmly and evenly in the pot, which can be done most conveniently with the bottom of an empty flower-pot; then sow your seed evenly over the surface, and, with the addition of a little more sand in the same soil, cover the seeds according to their size, say from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch, then press the soil as before, even and firm with the bottom of a flower-pot; water sparingly, enough to keep the soil moist, avoiding either extreme. As soon as the plants appear, they will require your careful attention, as the least over-watering may cause them to "damp off," and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant, some air may be admitted.

As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, pick them out of the seed-pot; in other words, transplant them into another pot, placing them about one inch apart; they must be shaded for a few days from the sun, until they are established; when large enough, they can be planted separately into small pots, and kept thus until the proper season for planting out in the garden.

BIENNIALS.—These do not usually bloom until the second season after sowing. They may be sown out of doors, at least those that are hardy, while a few very desirable ones had better be sown in pots. The following are among the most desirable,—Wall-flower, Foxglove, Pinks, Sweet William, Antirrhinum, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Canterbury Bell, and others.

CALCEOLARIA.—As this very desirable flower requires a little special care, the following method should be adopted. The seed should be sown in the latter part of August, or beginning of September, in pots prepared in the following manner: the pot to be half-filled with drainage, over that, rough siftings of the mould, and the surface covered with soil as fine as possible, half of which should be composed of silver sand. When prepared thus, it should be watered with a fine rose, immediately after which sow the seed carefully, without any covering of soil. The pots should then be placed under a close frame or hand-glass, in a shady part of the garden, no artificial heat being required. In large establishments, of course there are propagating or other houses that will do, where the same kind of moist temperature could be obtained, but any exposure to the sun must be carefully guarded against by mats or paper. If the situation is of the proper temperature, they will require watering but very seldom. Directly the seedlings are strong enough, they must be pricked off in pots prepared as before, and placed in the same situation: from the store pots they will require to be potted off singly; after this the plants will grow very rapidly. Through the winter, the plants will thrive well on the shelves near the glass, in the green-houses; and, to obtain fine specimens, they must be shifted on freely till the flower-stalks have started, and should always be smoked with tobacco directly the green-fly appears, as no plants in cultivation so readily suffer from this insect as the Calceolaria.

It is necessary to remark, that one of the most frequent causes of the appearance of these injurious insects, is the plant becoming *root-bound*; to avoid which evil, it is important that it should frequently be re-potted during the growing season.

CINERARIA are more hardy in their growth, and require somewhat less care than the above, but for them the same treatment will suit in raising of seed, &c. If required to flower in the winter, seed should be sown in April and May, and in the following months for spring flowering.

CLIMBERS, for garden decoration, should be sown in January, February, and March, the earlier the better, as the display for the after season will be in proportion to their early vigor for planting out; such as *Cobœa, Maurandia, Lophosphernum, Calampelis* (*Eccremocarpus*) and *Tropœolum* of sorts.

CLEMATIS species, amongst hardy shrubs, and PENTSTEMON, amongst herbaceous plants, are prominent instances of seeds which remain long dormant, often a whole year, before they grow, hence the importance of sowing them as soon as ripe.

LINUM.—Much disappointment has occurred in the failure of the very beautiful *Linum grandiflorum rubrum;* to prevent this, place the seeds in lukewarm or tepid water for twenty-four hours, after which drain it off, and place successive portions of the seed between a coarse linen cloth, and rub off thoroughly the glutinous coat which renders the seed impervious to moisture; after which sow as any other annual in loamy soil, in the open ground, which is more effectual than when sown in pots.

It should be borne in mind, that much of the disappointment that occurs in the sowing of Flower seeds, may be obviated by attention to the foregoing hints.

In the following list we have included all the really desirable novelties, as well as the standard varieties which have been fully tested in this vicinity.

Flower Seeds by Mail.

These can be forwarded at trifling cost, and will be promptly mailed, by remitting the funds. All orders for Two Dollars or upwards will be forwarded *free of postage.* Under this amount two Postage Stamps should accompany each order.

☞ Price 5 cents per paper, except when noted.

Assortments of 100 of the best varieties of Flower Seeds,			$5 00
"	100 " 2d " " "		4 00
"	25 good free-blooming varieties, - -		1 00
"	12 new and rare varieties, - - -		1 00

☞*At these prices invariably my own selection. The latest novelties are not included in these collections.*

FLOWER SEEDS.—Novelties for 1861.

The letters preceding the varieties, denote:—*b.* biennial, or such as last two seasons; *p.* perennial, or such as exist from year to year; *t.* tender, which will not endure the frost; *t. p* tender perennial, which require the protection of a green-house during the winter; *h. h.* half hardy, requiring some protection; *c.* climbers; a * denotes that although the variety may be biennial or perennial, it will bloom the first year, if sown early; the remainder are annuals, which arrive at perfection and die off the first year.

	Cts.
h.b. ANTIRRHINUM HENRY IV., dwarf; white, crimson & scarlet.	10
CALENDULA PONGEI, FL. PL., white hybrid Marigold, double, per paper.	20
CALLIRHOE, PEDATA NANA., a superb dwarf variety of this new and beautiful annual,	20
CALLIOPSIS CARDAMINE FOLIA HYBRIDA, of a pyramidal globular growth, the plants set two feet apart, will cover themselves with thousands of brilliant yellow flowers,	20
CLARKIA PULCHELLA, "TOM THUMB," of a dwarf-bushy habit, flowers being of a rich purplish-rose,	25
h.h.b. DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGII, HYBR. FL. PL. ET. SEMIPL. raised by fructification with the double Garden Pink on Dianthus Heddewegii; the flowers are quite as large as Heddewegii,	50
h.h.b. DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGII IMPERIALIS HYBRIDUS, Raised by fructification of Heddewegii and imperialis; the plant one foot high. Flowers as large as Heddewegii and of the same colors, half double and single.	50
h.h.b. DIANTHUS LACINIATUS FL. PL.—Saved by Mr. Heddewig, who collected them from 500 selected entirely double plants of the most various colors,	50
h.b. DIANTHUS CHINENSIS NANUS. VAR. ATRO-SANGUINEUS PL.—A fine acquisition, for brilliant groups as fine as Phlox; the plant is five inches high, flowers globular and profuse; color, dark blood-red. Hardier than the other dwarf, China Pink,	25
EUCHARIDUM, GRANDIFLORUM ALBUM, bluish-white, of dwarf and compact habit, and a long and profuse bloomer,	25
EUCHARIDUM GRAND: ROSEUM, a blush-colored variety,	25
LINARIA BIPARTITA, SPLENDIDA: described by the Horticultural Society of London, as a very fine and richly-colored annual; flowers large, of a very rich deep purple color,	25

MIMULUS ROSEO PALLIDA: a new species, with a profusion of nice pale rose flowers, 25
ŒNOTHERA ROSEA, a new dwarf rose-flowering annual, 25
PHLOX DRUMMONDII RADOWITZI; Dark rose, striped with white, a very fine and striking variety, 20
PODOLEPIS AFFINIS, a new species from Melbourne with large golden flowers, bordered with a circle of large quilled petals, 25
SENECIO ELEGANS. NANA. CÆRULEA FL. PL.—New dwarf double Jacobea profuse flowering, 25
h.b. SWEET WILLIAM, AURICULA FLOWERED.—Beautiful colors, 20
h.p. VERONIA NOVÆBORACENSIS, handsome herbaceous perennial, having fine heads of bloom, growing in the form of a perennial Phlox, color crimson scarlet, 25
ZINNIA, species from Mexico.—A new annual from Mexico, one foot high, large orange flowers, 25
ZINNIA ELEGANS. FLO. PLENA.—New double Zinnia, the latest novelty from France. 10 seeds, 25

Novelties and Select Flowers of former seasons,

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM, rose color, everlasting flower, 10
ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM ALBUM.—A pure white variety of the above, 10
AGERATUM CŒLESTINUM NANUM.—A dwarf variety useful for bedding out, 10
ALYSSUM BENTHAMII.—New, white Sweet Alyssum, 10
ANAGALLIS CÆRULEA GRANDIFLORA.—Large sky-blue, 10
h.b. ANTIRRHINUM BRILLIANT, bright scarlet with white, 10
ASTERS, (*See "German Flower Seeds in assortments."*)
BALSAMS, CAMELLIA FLOWERED, very double and fine, 10
" " " dwarf, superb colors, 10
CALLIRHOE PEDATA, rich violet-purple, with white eye, 10
t.p. CANNA WARSCEIWICZII, dwarf, blood-colored, 10
CLARKIA PULCHERRIMA, pure brilliant crimson, 10
*t.p.**COBÆA SCANDENS, large bell-shaped climber, 10
COSMIDIUM BURRIDGIANUM, crimson and yellow, 10
p. DAISY, (Bell's perennis,) finest double imported, 20
*t.p.**DAHLIA.—Saved from fine double varieties, 20
t.p. DATURA HUMULIS, a rare and ornamental green-house plant with large conspicuous double drooping flowers, trumpet-shaped, of a rich nankeen yellow, 25

t.p. DATURA WRIGHTII, (Meteloides,) a splendid variety with bell-shaped flowers, white, bordered with lilac, 10

h.h.p. DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, FLO. PLE., fine imported, Double GERMAN CARNATION, from named varieties, in packets of 100 grains, 50

h.h.p. " Caryph. REMONTANT. MONTHLY CARNATION, imported in packets, 100 grains, 50

*h.b.** " SINENSIS. HEDDEWEGII. This superb new variety of the China Pink, was first raised by Mr. Heddewig in St. Petersburgh, from seed received from Japan. Flowers nearly three inches in diameter, 20

*h.b.** " SINENSIS LACINIATUS, also raised by Mr. Heddewig, from seed from Japan. Flowers measured four inches in diameter. 20

h.p. DELPHINIUM TRI-COLOR, three colored Larkspur, 10

" " " FORMOSUM, splendid hardy perennial Larkspur, brilliant blue flowers; flowers the first year if planted early, 10

GAILLARDIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, new and beautiful, 10

h.p. GYPSOPHILLA PANICULATA, a hardy perennial, flowers are beautiful for bouquets, imparting a light airy appearance, 10

HELICHRYSUM MACRANTHUM, the finest class of large, beautiful, everlasting flowers; a succession of bloom until frost, 10

HELIPTERUM ANTHEMOIDES, a new everlasting flower from Swan river; flowers of a delicate pure white, 20

h.b. HOLLYHOCKS, superb English varieties mixed, 10

c. IPOMŒA LIMBATA, violet margined with white, 10

c. " STRIATA, NOVA., three-colored, 10

" rubra cærulea, red and blue, 10

t.b. IPOMOPSIS ELEGANS SUPERBA, orange and scarlet, 10

LARKSPUR, NEW CHAMOIS, beautiful, 10

" white branching, 10

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM, superb scarlet flax, 10

LOBELIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, superb, large blue, 10

" ERINUS SPECIOSA, compact growth, fine for vases, 10

☞This variety bloomed during the entire summer, in the open borders; flowers of a superb ultramarine blue.

LUPINUS HARTWEGII CŒLESTINUS, delicate light-blue, shaded with rose, 10

LYCHNIS HYBRIDA HAAGEANA, deep purple vermillion, 10

c. MAURANDIA, species. A beautiful tribe of slender-growing rapid climbers, blooming profusely until quite late in the autumn; varieties are rose, purple and white, 10

MIMULUS, or MONKEY-FLOWER.—Showy flowers, suitable for the green-house or moist shady situations in the garden. Several splendid varieties, from 10 to 25

MYOSOTIS, or FORGET-ME-NOT, several beautiful varieties, 10

NASTURTIUM, several dwarf and climbing varieties, 10

PETUNIAS, splendid hybrid varieties, 10

PANSY, very choice, saved from my first premium varieties. (These cannot be surpassed for size and variety,) 50

" Finest imported, saved from first-class flowers, 25

" Imported, saved from second-class flowers, 10

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, an indispensable plant. The following are very choice. ALBA, pure white; OCCULATA, white with dark eye; LOUIS NAPOLEON, brilliant scarlet, 10

*h.b.**PINKS, EXTRA DOUBLE CHINA, picturesque colors, 10

h.h.p. " PICOTEE, finest selected. 25

h.p. POLYANTHUS, finest English varieties, 20

RHODANTHE MANGLESII, pink-everlasting flower, 10

RICINUS SANGUINEUS. Showy and effective, growing from six to eight feet high, blood-red stalks and seed-pods, 10

SALPIGLOSSIS, neat and beautiful plants, suitable for pot-culture on the flower-border, blooming all summer.

SCHIZANTHUS, elegant slender-branched annuals, frequently grown in pots for the green-house.

STOCKS. (*See "German Flower Seeds in assortments."*)

c. THUNBERGIA, desirable climbing plants, constant bloomers,

c. Tropœolum perigrinum, (canary bird flower) with yellow canary-like flowers; a useful climbing plant, 10

TROPŒOLUM, varieties, Tom Thumb, 10

VERBENA, seed saved from the finest varieties, 25

b. Wall-flower, fine German varieties, 10

A Selection of Flower Seeds,

SUITABLE FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

A full description of these varieties with directions for their cultivation will be furnished to purchasers gratuitously. 5 cents per paper.

Alyssum, sweet, white,
Amaranthus, tri-color, three col'd.
Asters, fine German, various.
Bartonia Aurea, golden,
Brachycome iberidifolia, blue.
Cacalia coccinnea and aurea.
Calliopsis or Coreopsis.
Celosia or Coxcomb,
Centaurea Moschata,
Clarkia, elegans and pulchella,

Convolvolus, minor,
Delphinium, Larkspur,
Dianthus Sinensis, China Pink,
Elichrysum, everlasting flower,
Erysimum Peroffskianum,
Gaillardia, several varieties,
Gomphrena or Globe Amaranth,
Hibiscus Africanus,
Iberis, or Candy tuft,
Impatiens or Balsam,
Ipomœa quamoclit, Cypress Vine,
Lathyrus odorotus, Sweet Peas,
Lupins, several varieties,
Mathiola or ten week stock,
Mirabilis jalapa, Marvel of Peru,
Nasturtium, dark blood color,
Nemophilla, insignis, blue,
Poppy, several varieties,
Petunia, several varieties,
Phlox Drummondii, various,
Portulaca, white, scarlet, crimson,
Reseda or Mignonette,
Salpiglossis, several varieties,
Scabiosa or mourning bride,
Thunbergia, all the varieties,
Whitlavia grandiflora, blue,
Zinnia, elegans,

For all the varieties not here enumerated, see H. A. Dreer's catalogue for 1860.

German Flower Seeds, in assortments.

The following are imported direct from Prussia, and will be found very choice. They are sold in the original packages at the prices named. Each variety or color separate in the package.

ANTIRRHINUM, 10 beautiful varieties,	50
ASTERS, finest quilled, 20 varieties,	1 00
" " " 12 "	60
" Globe flowered, 12 "	60
" Pyramidal, 12 "	60
" DWARF BOUQUET, 12 varieties,	60
" Truffauts PÆONIA FLORA, 12 varieties,	1 00
" NEW IMBRIQUEE POMPONE, 5 varieties,	50
" COCARDEAU, OR CROWN, 4 varieties,	40
BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, 12 varieties,	1 00
" " " " 6 varieties,	50
" DWARF, " " 6 "	50
NEW FRENCH ROSE, 12 varieties,	1 00

☞All the Asters, and Balsams, can be had in separate papers. Price, per paper, 10 cts.

CARNATION, 12 varieties,	1 50
COCKSCOMBS, fine German, 10 varieties,	50
IMMORTELLE, or Everlasting flower, 12 varieties,	75
HOLLYHOCKS, superb Double English, 8 varieties,	50

LARKSPUR, Double Dwarf Rocket, 12 varieties, 60
" " HYACINTH FLOWERED, 12 varieties, 60
" CONSOLIDA, branching, 6 varieties, 30
MARIGOLDS, fine Double, 12 varieties, 30
PINKS, 12 choice varieties, 60
POPPY, Double Carnation, 12 varieties, 60
" New Pœoniflower, 6 varieties, 50
SENICIO ELEGANS, Double Jacobea, 5 varieties, 30
SALPIGLOSSIS, 12 varieties, 60
STOCKS, large flowered, Ten Weeks, 12 varieties, 75
" wall-leaved " " 18 varieties, 1 00
" NEW LAVENDER-LEAVED, Ten Weeks, 5 varieties, 50
" PERPETUAL FLOWERING, Ten Weeks, 12 " 1 00
" AUTUMNAL, 12 varieties, 75
" EMPEROR, OR PERPETUAL, 6 varieties, 50
" BROMPTON, OR WINTER, 12 varieties, 70

☞All the above varieties of Stocks, can be had in separate papers. Colors mixed. Price per paper, 10 cts.

WALL-FLOWER, fine German Double, 12 varieties, 1 00
ZINNIA ELEGANS, 6 varieties, 50
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, choice selection, 25 varieties, 2 00

Seeds of Green-house Plants.

Florists' Flowers, &c. Those marked with a * are suitable for bedding out in the summer. Price 25 cts. per paper, except when noted.

Acacia, choice varieties.
Auricula, very choice imported.
Calceolaria, fine Hybrid varieties.
" " superb spotted varieties. 50
CALCEOLARIA, HYBRIDA, NANA, GRANDIFLORA PRÆCOX, superb large flowers, of bright colors, free-blooming, 50
*Canna Warscewiczi, 10
Carnation, finest German varieties, 50
" New Remontant or Monthly, 50
Cineraria, choice Hybrid varieties.
Cyclamen Persicum and European.
*Dahlia, saved from named flowers, 20
*Erythrina Crista-galli, Coral Plant.
Erythina Arborea, scarlet coral tree.

Fuchsia, choice mixed.
*Geranium, fine scarlet varieties.
Gloxinias, from named varieties.
*Heliotrope Peruvianum, 20
* " Triumph de Liege, 20
* " Voltaireanum, 20
Ipomœa Horsfallia, 10 seeds, 50
*Lantana, newest varieties.
Mimulus, finest Hybrid.
Pelargonium, finest fancy and large-flowered.
PRIMULA SINENSIS, FIMBRIATA CERMESINA SPLENDENS.
Very large flowers, bright velvet-like crimson. This new variety surpasses all other varieties of the Chinese Primrose by its brilliant and bright colors, 50
Primula Sinensis, Rosea Fimbriata fringed, Chinese Primrose.
" " Alba Fimbriata, fringed, Chinese Primrose.
" " Fimbriata Alba, Rubra Striata, 50
*Primula Polyanthus, finest English.
Phaseolus Caracalla.
*Salvia, Splendens and other varieties.
Stevia, sweet scented, 10
*Stocks. (See the assortments.)
*Verbena, from finest named flowers.
*Viola Tri-color, Maxima.
*Vinca, Rosea and Alba, 10
Tropæolum Lobbianum.

Ornamental Grasses,

FOR BOUQUETS AND DECORATIVE GROUPS.

Agrostis Pulchella.
Avena, Sensitiva or Animated Oats
Briza Maxima, Quaking Grass.
" Gracilis.
Coix Lachryma,
Elymus Hystrix.
Eragrostis Elegans. (Love Grass.)
Eragrostis Namaquensis.
" Senegalensis.
Grangea Maderaspatana.
Lamarckia Aurea.
Sorghum Saccharatum.
Sorghum Bi-color.
Stipa Pinnata, Feather Grass.

Bedding Plants and Florists' Flowers.

BEDDING PLANTS are such as are suitable for planting in the open border or flower garden in early summer to bloom till frost; they are then taken up and housed, or cuttings obtained from them for next season's planting.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS are those of which there are many Hybrid varieties, annually increased or improved. Of these the Dahlia is one of the most popular.

THE DAHLIA.

Of this attractive flower we have in cultivation two hundred varieties. The following list embraces 25 of the most choice. Price $5.00 for the collection.

Adeline.—Buff, striped with cherry.
Ariana.—Lilac, form globular.
Augusta.—Dark maroon, white tip.
Brilliant.—Fine scarlet.
Carminata Striata.—Rose, carmine striped.
Dr. Gully.—Yellow, purple tip.
Duchess of Brabant.—Purple, white tip.
Glory.—Dark scarlet.
Crepuscule.—Orange red.
Dr. Rozier.—Dark red, extra.
Monseigneur Sibour.—Peach lilac.
King of Yellows.—Fine yellow.
Cossack.—Scarlet.
Lady Cathcart.—Blush, lilac tip.
Leader.—Dark lilac, striped purple.
La Phare.—Rosy scarlet.
Madame Zahler.—Buff and crimson, very large.
Mrs. Turner.—Fawn yellow.
Prince Napoleon.—Pale buff, large.
Othello.—Dark purple.
Prince Albert.—White, Lavender, large.
Triomphe de Roubaix.—Amber, shaded with rose.
Unanimity.—Deep yellow, scarlet stripe.
Le Defi.—Salmon, scarlet stripe.
Mont Blanc.—Pure white.

THE VERBENA.

The Verbena is now our most useful and popular bedding plant; it is within the means of all, and its simple culture renders it a general favorite. New and improved varieties are annually raised from seeds.

The following seedlings raised by me, are offered with confidence to the notice of the Trade and Amateurs, as a great improvement on the best imported varieties. In their brilliancy of color, large size of truss, prominent centres and eyes, they cannot be surpassed. Their chief merit, however, consists in their remarkably vigorous habit of growth, and profuse blooming qualities, fully maintained during the excessive heat and drought of last Summer, which, it is well known, the leading foreign varieties, such as the "Lady Palmerston," "Leviathan," "Jean Bard," "Celestial," &c., could not withstand. Cutting plants, set out during the heat and drought of August, still attained a remarkable growth and profusion of bloom, the admiration of all who visited my Nursery, or the Fair grounds in September last, where they received the highest award.

☞Strong, well-rooted plants, now ready to send out.

No. 1. LOUISA.—Lilac, shaded with crimson; very large white eye; fine vigorous habit.

2. MRS. HADERMANN.—Rosy scarlet; large white eye, and very large truss; profuse bloomer.

3. MRS. MAYRANT.—Deep claret; fine white eye.

4. GARIBALDI.—Salmon red; very large truss, with large white eye; a new shade of red.

5. MRS. H. INGERSOLL.—Dark indigo blue; white eye, large truss, and extra vigorous habit.

6. MAUVE.—Purplish lilac; lemon eye; strong habit and free bloomer.

7. SOLFERINO.—Rosy carmine; lemon eye; very beautiful. A model in its form of truss, habit, and blooming qualities.

8. VIVID.—Brilliant scarlet; clear white eye; large truss; exceedingly brilliant and distinct.

9. SOUVENIR—GEO. C. THORBURN.—Deep glossy puce, with a distinct square white eye; excellent habit; a novel and beautiful flower.

10. RICHD. FETTERS.—Clear purple; white eye; profuse bloomer.

11. COL. MESSCHERT.—Dark red, with a nearly black ring around a light centre; extra fine.

12. MAGENTA.—Dark violet crimson; white eye; a splendid free habit, and profuse bloomer.

13. PRESIDENT.—Rosy crimson; large purple centre; fine.

☞Price, 50 cents each, or the Collection of thirteen for $3 00

As an inducement to parties making up clubs, to save freight charges, I will forward, carefully packed to exclude frost,—

Two Collections for - - - - - - -	$ 5 00
Five " " - - - - - - -	10 00

The following twelve first-class varieties, are selected for their fine color, size of truss, and free blooming. $1.00 per dozen.

BACCHUS.—Dark maroon; white eye.
GEANT DES BATTAILLES.—Deep scarlet.
LADY HAVELOCK.—Rose; lemon eye.
MRS. MCKAY.—Rosy crimson; large.
PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Rosy scarlet; white eye.
ROSY GEM.—Fine rose.
VESTA.—White, shaded with lavender.
BRILLIANT DE VAISE.—Crimson; violet eye.
MAONETTI COCCINEA.—Scarlet crimson, edged with white.
JAMES BUCHANAN.—Violet purple; fragrant.
MRS. HOLFORD.—Best white.
CRIMSON PERFECTION.—Crimson.
HON. MRS. NEVILLE.—Violet purple.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS.

The Petunia is well-known as one of our most profuse, blooming plants. The single varieties have been superseded by a race of fine double flowers, of which the following are very choice.

20 cents each. $2 00 per dozen.

Madam Miellez.—Pure white.
Verschaffeltii.—Rosy lilac; shaded blue.
Victor de Pruines.—Large red.
William Rollinson.—Rose, shaded light blue.
Mr. Backer.—White, shaded lilac.
Atropurpurea.—Dark purple.

NEW STRIPED SEEDLING PETUNIAS.

For the six varieties—$1 50

SINGLE FLOWERS.—Free bloomers, vigorous habit, and brilliant colors.
Forget-me-not.—Amaranth rose, striped with white; very large.
Standard.—Light violet crimson, striped with lilac.
Gem.—Deep violet rose; white striped.
Union.—Brilliant crimson, profusely flaked, and striped with white.
Conqueror.—Amaranth, veined with dark purple; fine.
Novelty.—Bluish lilac, veined with white.

LANTANAS.

$2 00 per dozen.

This is a plant easy of cultivation, free-blooming, and well adapted for either bedding or pot-culture; withstanding extremes of heat and drought.

Alba Grandiflora.—White.
Crocea Superba.—Orange.
Flava Lilacina.—Lilac and buff.
Grand Sultan.—Scarlet.
Comtesse Morny.—Lilac and rose.
Lutea Superba.—Sulphur.

HELIOTROPES.

$1 50 per dozen.

The following are the most desirable for bedding purposes.

Grandiflorum.—Pale lilac.
Gem.—Bluish lilac.
Souvenir de Liege.—Lilac and white.
Voltairianum.—Dark, bluish purple.

SCARLET GERANIUMS.

$2 00 per dozen.

Auber Henderson.—Blush white.
Bishopstowe Scarlet.—Scarlet.
Cerise Unique.—Cherry.
Lady Turner.—Blush.
Flower of the Day.—Light scarlet; foliage variegated.
Tom Thumb.—Best dwarf scarlet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

$2 00 per dozen.

This favorite autumn flower, since the addition of so many choice varieties, has become still more popular. The Dwarf or Pompone sorts are sufficient, themselves, to form a choice bouquet, such is the variety of color and form embraced by them. The Pompones are particularly suited to pot-culture, while both large and dwarf are perfectly hardy, and form beautiful objects in the open garden.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Admirable.	Cassandra.	Coquette.	Glory.
Marshal Duroc.	Remus.	Aime Ferrier.	Cassy.
Eliza Pele.	Mad. Guillaume.	Mount Vesuvius.	Rolla.

POMPONE OR LILLIPUTIAN VARIETIES.

Actea.	B. Dufougere.	Fleurette.	La Fiancee.
Miniature.	Precieuse.	Blanche Aguilar.	Asmodeus.
Fimbriata lutea.	Mad'lle Martin.	Roi des Lilliputs.	Soleil d'Or.

MISCELLANEOUS BEDDING PLANTS.

The following are free bloomers, and very desirable for the flower border.

Antirrhinum, or Snap Dragon.—$2 00 per dozen. A collection of fifteen distinct varieties.
Bellis Perennis.—Double daisy, several choice varieties. 75 cts. per doz.
Cuphea Platycentra.—Scarlet flower; dwarf habit. $1 00 per dozen.
Delphinium Formosum.—Finest blue; double Larkspur. $1 50 per doz.
Lobelia Speciosa.—Bright blue; dwarf. $1 50 per dozen.
Phlox Drummondii.—In variety. 75 cents per dozen.
Pink, Laura Wilmer.—Hardy, and free bloomer. $1 50 per dozen.
Salvia Splendens.—Scarlet sage. $1 50 per dozen.
Salvia Patens.—Bright blue. $1 50 per dozen.

Koniga Varegata, or Variegated Alyssum.—$1 00 per dozen.

Nierembergia Gracilis.—A graceful free-blooming plant, with lilac flower. $1 00 per dozen.

SUMMER CLIMBERS.—Six varieties for $1.25—These are very useful for temporary decoration, as they grow luxuriantly during the season, and are well adapted for clothing unsightly places.

Cobea Scandens.—Large purple, bell-shaped flowers, of vigorous growth.

Ipomœa Learii.—Large bright blue.

Lophospermum Hendersonii.—Rose color.

Loasa lateritia.—Orange, star-shaped flower.

Maurandias, (of sorts.)—White, blue and pink, very graceful, and rapid climbers.

Thunbergias, (of sorts.)—White, buff and orange.

PHLOX.—(*Perennial.*)

The following are hardy perennial sorts for open garden culture; they require little special attention, and produce a profusion of bloom. They should be divided each alternate year by taking up the roots. We offer twelve of the most select, from a collection of upwards of fifty varieties. $3.00 per dozen.

Appollon.—Scarlet crimson, dark centre.

Lord Byron.—White, large, rose centre.

Madame Eugenie Lebraseur.—White, crimson centre.

Evening Star.—Delicate Rose.

Madame Lierval.—Rosy purple.

Roi Leopold.—White and lilac, cross striped.

Criterion.—White, striped, rosy purple, dwarf habit.

Madame de Cambaceres.—White shaded lavender.

Primulæflora.—The best white.

Madame Annee.—Deep rosy carmine.

Madame Amazilia Pothier.—Rose, crimson centre.

Madame Marceau.—Large white, rose centre.

THE ROSE.

The Rose still maintains its position as the most attractive of flowers. Every year adds hundreds of new varieties to our extended lists, new at least in name if not in character. Each distinct class has its favorite gems, although no two amateurs are agreed as to the relative merits of certain varieties. We present a select list of each class, including varieties fully tested by us.

REMONTANT or HYBRID PERPETUAL.—This class is very popular, combining as it does, the vigor of the hardy garden rose with the

frequent-blooming of several other classes; some of the sorts are also very fragrant. The following are selected for variety of color and other valuable characteristics. Price $6.00 per dozen.

Auguste Mie.—Very large, pale rose.
Baronne Prevost.—Deep rose, very large.
Chuteaubriand.—Rosy purple.
Geant des Battailles.—Scarlet crimson.
General Jacqueminot.—Bright scarlet.
Mad. Desire Giraud.—Rose striped with crimson.
Lord Raglan.—Brilliant crimson.
Ornament of the Garden.—Rich velvety scarlet.
Prince Leon.—Rosy crimson, fine form.
Doctor Henon.—White yellowish centre.
Prince Noir.—Blackish Purple.
Triomphe de l'Exposition.—Bright reddish crimson.

BOURBON.—The roses of this class are peculiar for their shining foliage, variety of color, and constant blooming; some of these are of the largest size, and they are all hardy. We select six of the most popular. Price $2.00.

Empress Eugenie.—Pale rose.
General Blanchard.—Bright cherry.
Hermosa.—Pink, good form and free bloomer.
Leveson Gower.—Reddish pink.
Souvenir de Malmaison.—Blush, very large.
Du Petit Thouars.—Brilliant crimson.

BENGAL, CHINESE, or DAILY.—The brilliant colors of many roses of this class, as well as the constant blooming and dwarf habit, render them great favorites for window-gardening and winter-blooming; they are also equally adapted for the flower-bed, or pot-culture. The following six select sorts are the most desirable. Price, $1.50.

Abbe Mioland.—Reddish purple.
Arch Duke Charles.—Changeable crimson,
Eugene Beauharnais.—Deep crimson.
Madame Breon.—Rosy crimson.
Indica Alba, (White Daily.)—Pure white.
Louis Phillippe.—Crimson, rose centre.

TEA SCENTED.—To the free-blooming habit of the Bengal section, the Tea-scented Rose adds the delicious perfume which gives them their title. While they are not so hardy north of this latitude as the classes already noticed, yet in favorable situations, with a little protection, they bloom freely, and are at home in the South. The following are six of the most choice. Price $2.00.

Devoniensis.—Creamy white.

Bougere.—Light rose.

Gloire de Dijon.—Blush and yellow; superb.

Triomphe de Luxembourg.—Rose.

Saffrano.—Saffron yellow.

Souvenir d' Un Ami.—Rosy blush.

NOISETTE.—These roses are free-blooming, flowers in clusters, of taller habit than the foregoing classes; some of them are very fragrant, and many of them are quite hardy, and adapted for training to trellisses and pillars. Six choice varieties, $2.00.

Jacques Amyott.—Rosy lilac.

Madame Deslongschamps.—Blush white.

Le Pactole.—Pale yellow.

Sir Walter Scott.—Deep pink.

Monstrosa.—Deep blush.

Fellenberg.—Crimson.

PERPETUAL MOSS.—These are of comparatively recent introduction; they are quite hardy, and much in demand. Four choice sorts, 75 cents each.

Alfred de Dalmas.—Rosy blush.

Madame Emile Girardin.—Rosy lilac.

Madame Edouard Ory.—Rosy crimson.

Salet.—Rose, very large.

COMMON MOSS.—The following are select varieties of the favorite Moss Rose. Price, 50 cents each.

Marie de Blois.—Rosy lilac.

White Moss.

L' Eblouisante.—Bright red.

Lane.—Crimson.

Princess Adelaide.—Rose, free bloomer.

Nuits de Young.—Dark-shaded purple.

CLIMBING ROSES.—The following are popular Climbing Roses, of rapid growth, and quite hardy; desirable for covering trellisses, walls, &c. 40 cents each.

Baltimore Belle.—Blush.

Queen of the Prairies.—Rosy pink.

Grevillii, or Seven Sisters.—Changeable.

White Michrophylla.—Very hardy, glossy foliage, a free bloomer.

GLADIOLUS.

This is a very attractive family of summer-flowering Bulbs. They require very little care, but to be taken up in the autumn, kept in a dry cellar during the winter, and replanted in the month of May.

The following are the different species generally cultivated:

Byzantinus.—Rich dark violet,	each,	10
Cardinalis.—Scarlet,	"	20
Roseus.—Rose color,	"	20
Florabundus.—Blush-white, crimson stripe,	"	20
Gandavensis.—Orange and scarlet,	"	15
Psittacinus.—Green, yellow and red,	"	10
Ramosus.—Rose and crimson,	"	25
Formossissimus.—Scarlet,	"	25
Queen Victoria.—Scarlet and white,	"	25

NEW HYBRID VARIETIES.

Many new and superb varieties of Gandavensis have been recently added to our collection. These have been imported from the originator, and will prove great acquisitions to the garden. The following list includes the most choice of these novelties.

AGLÆ.—Salmon-colored rose, large,	each,	25
ARISTOTE.—Striped, rose, violet and carmine,	"	25
ADONIS.—Light cherry, lower petals yellow,	"	25
AMABILIS.—Dwarf, bright scarlet,	"	20
ARCHIMEDE.—Salmon, red,	"	25
CANARI.—Clear yellow, shaded with rose,	"	50
CALYPSO.—Flesh color, striped and spotted with carmine,	"	75
CLEMENCE.—Tender rose, with bright carmine spots,	"	75
COURANTI FULGENS.—Dark crimson,	"	15
DON JUAN.—Orange red, with yellow spots,	"	20
DAPHNE.—Cherry red, striped,	"	25
DUC DE MALAKOFF.—Orange, red or yellow ground,	"	1 00
EGERIE.—Light salmon,	"	25
EUGENIE.—Blush salmon,	"	25
GALATHE.—Light rose, with carmine spots,	"	25
GOLIATH.—Bright red, very large,	"	25
HELENE.—Lilac, tinged with white,	"	25
HEBE.—Salmon, white tint,	"	25
IMPERATRICE.—Salmon, blush,	"	40
MISS FANNY ROUGET.—Flesh-colored rose,	"	15
MONS. BLOUET.—Salmon,	"	15

Madame Couder.—Light Carmine,	each,	15
Neptune.—Bright red, variegated with carmine,	"	20
Ninon de L'Enclos.—Blush-white, feathered rose,	"	40
Napoleon III.—Brilliant scarlet, streaked with white,	"	1 00
Pellonia.—Variegated rose,	"	20
Rebecca.—White, striped with lilac, fine,	"	40
Sulfureus.—Sulphur yellow,	"	50

For Spring planting,—the following are also desirable.

Tigridia Pavonia.—Red Tiger flower,	per doz.	50
" Conchiflora.—Shell flower,	"	50
Double Tuberose.—Very fragrant, each, 10 cts.	"	1 00
Amaryllis Formossissima.—(Jacobea Lily,)	each,	20
Oxalis.—Four summer-blooming varieties,	per doz.	1 00

Hardy Bulbous Roots.

In addition to the objects already enumerated for the decoration of the flower-garden during the season, there still remains an extensive class of bulbous-rooted flowers, which are at once easy of cultivation, and very attractive. It is impossible to note the great variety that we can offer in this department. A large assortment of the most select of these are annually imported from Holland, including

Hyacinth,	*Tulips,*	*Narcissus,*
Lilliums,	*Ranunculus,*	*Anemones,*
Crocus,	*Lily of the Valley,*	*Snow-drop.*

☞For prices and varieties, see Bulbous Root Catalogue.

JAPAN LILIES.

Of these very showy bulbs, I have a large stock of strong-blooming roots. They are adapted both to out-door and pot-cultivation.

L. Lancifolium, album, white,	each,	50
L. " Punctatum, spotted,	"	75
L. " Rubrum, white and red,	"	75

Green-house Plants,

SUITABLE FOR THE WINDOW.

The limits which we have prescribed for this Calendar do not permit the notice of many choice green-house plants, which prove very ornamental during the summer, when transferred to the flower-beds. We cannot omit mentioning a few favorites, which are indispensable.

THE FUCHSIA.

There is no more graceful plant for pot-culture than the Fuchsia, and the great variety now cultivated renders it still more attractive. Recently, double flowering sorts have been introduced, several of which are described below.

VARIETIES WITH SINGLE COROLLA.

$3 00 per dozen.

British Sailor.—Scarlet tube, violet corolla.
Clapton Hero.—Crimson tube, purple corolla.
Duchess of Lancaster.—White tube, violet corolla.
Empress Eugenie.—Scarlet tube, white "
Emperor Napoleon.—Crimson tube, violet "
Rose of Castile.—Blush-white, carmine "
Little Treasure.—Dark scarlet tube, violet "
Catharine Hayes.—Scarlet tube, blue "
La Crinoline.—Crimson tube, blue "
Crown Jewel.—Dark violet tube, black "
Souvenir de Chiswick.—Rosy crimson tube, violet "
Wiltshire Lass.—Waxy white tube, light violet "

VARIETIES WITH DOUBLE COROLLA.

40 cents each.

Augusta Gevœrdt.—Red tube, double purple corolla.
Cheiranthiflora plena.—Rose tube, crimson "
Coronata plena.—Red tube, dark blue "
Sir Colin Campbell.—Scarlet tube, dark purple "
Dianthiflora.—Blush, dark purple "
Violæflora.—Reddish purple tube, dark blue "

NEW DOUBLE VARIETIES.

The following ten new double-flowering Fuchsias, French and Belgian varieties, will be ready to send out by the first of April. As the stock is but limited, it will be necessary to order early. Price 50 cents each.

No. 1. Washington.—Scarlet tube and sepals, double violet corolla.
2. Duc de Brabant.—Large bluish-black corolla, striped with carmine, reflexed carmine sepals.
3. Duc de Trevise.—Tube and sepals crimson, plum-colored corolla, striped and dotted with carmine.
4. General Damman.—Tube and sepals reddish-brown, violet carmine striped corolla.
5. Murat.—Broad bluish-black corolla, purple sepals.
6. Pierre le Grand.—Dark cherry-brown corolla, shaded with bronze, dark purple reflexed sepals.
7. Prince Ghika.—Light carmine corolla, brilliant scarlet reflexed sepals.

No. 8. Roggier.—Bluish-lilac double corolla, carmine reflexed sepals.
9. Sire de Crequi.—Double rosy-peach corolla, sepals rose, with green tips.
10. Leopold I.—Cyan-blue corolla, long slightly-reflexed carmine sepals.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

The following list comprises twelve of the most popular varieties of this favorite winter-blooming plant. Strong, one year old plants, inarched, price 75 cents each; large plants at various prices.

Alba pleno.—Double white.
Candidissima.—Creamy white.
Duchess d'Orleans.—Striped rose and white.
Henri Favre.—Deep rose.
Lowii.—Dark crimson.
Sacco Magnifica.—Pale rose.
Sarah Frost.—Rosy crimson.
Prince Albert.—Blush striped.
Jeffersonii.—Crimson.
Tricolor.—Blush, crimson & rose.
Sherwoodii.—Light crimson.
Imbricata.—Crimson and white.

Select Greenhouse Plants,

FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

The following are recommended for their free blooming in winter, and the facility with which they may be managed. 25 to 50 cts. each.

Abutilon Striatum,
Azaleas.—A large collection,
Bouvardia Leiantha,
" Rosalind,
" Oriana,
Cestrum Aurantiacum,
Chorozema varium,
Coronilla glauca aurea,
Daphne Indica alba.
Passiflora Alata.
Habrothamnus Elegans.
Justicia Magnifica.
Linum Trigynum.
Mahernia Odorata.
Passiflora Racemosa.
" Gonterii.
Primula Sinensis fimbriata alba.
" " Kermesina.
Stevia Odorata.
Tropœolum Lobbianum.

Plants for Baskets, Vases, &c.

The following are suited for planting in hanging baskets or vases, on account of their slender habit and trailing branches.

Æschynanthus pulcher,	25 to 50	Senecio scandens,	15
Lobelia Speciosa,	15	Tradescantia zebrina,	15
Linaria Cymbalaria,	15	Sedum Sieboldtii,	15
Lysimachia Nummularia,	15	Torenia Asiatica,	25
Lycopodium Denticulatum, club moss,	15	Vinca elegantissima variegata	25
Saxifraga Sarmentosa,	15		

Ornamental Shrubs.

The Pleasure Ground and Flower Garden must be furnished with Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, for shelter and effect. A few choice forms of Evergreens and deciduous flowering shrubs, add greatly to the beauty of the place, and furnish material for a choice summer bouquet. The following will be found the most useful for this purpose.

SELECT EVERGREEN TREES.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—The most useful, hardiest and most graceful of popular evergreens, 25 cts. to $2 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.—A robust and grand evergreen tree, 1 00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—A very delicate and graceful indigenous tree, a little difficult of removal, but when once established, second to none in beauty, 25 cts. to 1 00

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.—Very useful and easy of transplanting, 25 to 50

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.—A compact variety of the American, of very close habit, quite hardy, 50

GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ.—A beautiful dwarf variety, 50 cts. to $2 00
UPRIGHT JUNIPER.—Very desirable for planting along walks, 50
BOX TREE.—A well known evergreen, 50
HOLLY LEAVED BERBERRY, (MAHONIA.)—A low evergreen with shining foliage and yellow flowers, 50
RHODODENDRON PONTICUM, $1 00 to $2 00
,, CATAWBIENSIS, 50 to 1 00

DECIDUOUS TREES.

There is such a difference of taste on the subject of Deciduous Ornamental and Shade trees, that it is superfluous for us to offer a selection. We have a large stock of all the leading varieties—such as

MAPLES, several varieties,
HORSE CHESTNUTS,
POPLARS,
ELMS,
ASH,
LINDEN,
PAULONIA IMPERIALIS,
WILLOWS,
MAGNOLIA,
LARCH, etc.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

These add materially to the beauty of the garden, furnishing a supply of fragrant flowers during spring and summer. 25 to 50 cts. each.

SPIRÆA OR BRIDAL WREATH,
SYRINGA, OR LILAC, of sorts,
CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet Shrub,
PYRUS JAPONICA,
DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND,
DEUTZIAS, of sorts,
SNOW BERRY,
MOCK ORANGE,
WEIGELA ROSEA,
FORSYTHIA,
DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH,
LABURNUM, OR GOLDEN CHAIN,
DOUBLE CHINESE CHERRY,

The above are only a few select items from a large list of trees and shrubs cultivated by me.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS.

These are desirable for covering Arbors, Trellises, &c., and add much to the beauty of the garden. 25 cts. each.

VIRGINIAN CREEPER,
PIPE VINE,
TRUMPET CREEPER,
CLEMATIS FLAMMULA,
CAROLINA JASMINE,
IVY, of sorts,
HOP VINE,
WHITE JASMINE,
YELLOW HARDY JASMINE,
HONEYSUCKLE, of sorts,
PASSION VINE,

FRUIT GARDEN.

Having devoted the greater portion of our space to the Flower and Esculent gardens, we have but a few words to add on the subject of

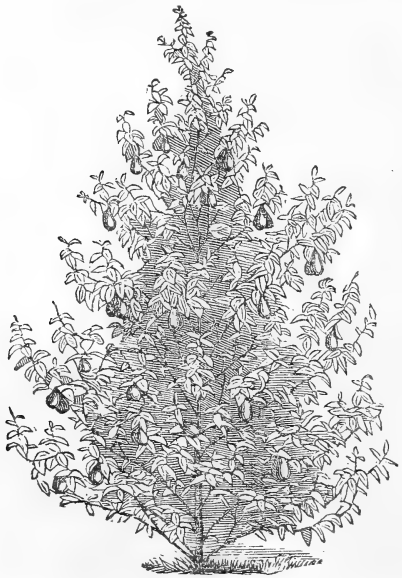
FRUIT CULTURE

This branch of Horticulture is so extensive and important, that we should be unwilling to attempt to offer any hints calculated to be of service in the brief space that we could appropriate to them. In view of the increased attention latterly given to the cultivation of choice fruits, we have made arrangements to supply the demand for choice varieties of the leading objects, such as

Apples,	Grapes,
Pears,	Raspberries,
Cherries,	Strawberries,
Plums,	Blackberries,

And, indeed, every desirable article in the fruit line.

For the garden, the Dwarf Pear and Dwarf Apple are both very appropriate, and are not so difficult of cultivation as many are led to



Dwarf Pear.—Louise Bonne de Jersey

suppose. It cannot be denied but that the Pear on Quince, to insure success, demands a little more attention than is usually given by amateurs. With this extra care the product will be at once valuable and gratifying. On the preceding page we give a cut of a dwarf pear, taken from a growing specimen.

The variety, *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, of which the cut is a representation, is one of the varieties best adapted to working on the quince stock; with this and the *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, *Glout Morceau*, *Beurre Diel* and *Bartlett*, a succession of choice pears may be secured.

For Apples, we would recommend such well-tried kinds as *Baldwin*, *Fallenwalder*, *Smith's Cider*, *American Summer Pearmain*, *Rambo*, *Bell-Flower*, *Fall Pippin*, and *Rhode Island Greening*.

Among Cherries—the *Early Richmond*, *May Duke*, *Governor Wood*, *Bleeding Heart*, *Black Tartarian*, *Napoleon Bigarreau*.

Of Plums, the *German Prune*, *Jefferson*, *Coe's Golden Drop*, and *Washington*, are reliable. The prunes are all specially exempt from the Curculio, in some sections, owing to the toughness of the skin; industry will, however, overcome this pest in time, and the plum will once more become a favorite fruit.

The Grape has latterly engrossed a large share of attention. To provide for the increasing demand, we have made arrangements with the most extensive grape propagator, Dr. Grant, of Iona, to furnish us plants of all the new and popular native varieties, so that our customers can rely on obtaining the genuine article, at a fair price.

In Raspberries, Strawberries and Blackberries, we are supplied with every desirable variety. So great is the difference of opinion with regard to varieties of these extensively cultivated small fruits, that we do not offer any favorites of our own selection. We sell largely of Albany seedling, and still look for a great demand for that prolific variety. We have also the *Triomphe de Gand*, which is destined to become the most popular of all the foreign varieties, as well as many recent additions to the list. The *Cut-leaved Blackberry* has been lately brought more prominently into notice; we shall be able to supply our customers with it; we do not, however, expect it to supersede the *New Rochelle* or *Lawton*, except as an ornamental trailing plant.

Fruit culture, generally, is one of the most important branches of the rural arts, and is only now beginning to command that attention which it demands. Care must be taken to test all new and highly extolled varieties, to the end that disappointment may not follow the ardent expectations of the amateur.

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

BOX EDGING.—Few people, except professed gardeners, know how this handsome border ornament ought to be planted. It is usually stuck in a few inches, and left straggling on top of the ground, with three or four times as much *top*, and three or four times less *bottom*, than it ought to have. Box grows nearly as well from the branches, as the roots. Now, the trench in which the edging is to be planted, should be full spade deep on the border side, being a few inches shallower on the alley side—the soil should be made fine—and the box inserted to the bottom of the trench, packed in tightly with soil, leaving only from one and a half to two and a half inches out of ground. There will be no danger of it not growing, or of producing full foliage at the ground Of course no one would think of planting box without a *line*.

Trimming box edging is rarely performed either skilfully or judiciously. Instead of cutting off the top squarely, and below the preceding year's growth, let it be pruned to an angle, like the letter A, taking care not to cut below the new growth, and you will, through the whole season, have a beautifully green, thrifty edging.

LIQUID MANURE for growing vegetable crops, may be given twice each week, and for developing flowers as soon as the calyx or flower-cup begins to burst, it should be applied but once a week. A cloudy atmosphere is the best condition for giving water, and early in the evening the best period in summer months.

The liquid which soaks from common farm and poultry yards, with some soot added, is the cheapest, but where such is not procurable, add 1 lb. guano to 30 gallons of water, and about a spadeful of soot, the latter tied up in a coarse cloth or bag to prevent it from swimming on the surface of the water. This mixture will make a liquid manure fit for all the ornamental gross-feeding plants, as Pelargoniums, Salvias, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, Achimenes, Clerodendrons, &c., &c. To prevent drawing off, or using the water in a turbid state, drain it off as clear as possible. The soot is an essential ingredient as a manure, and as an antidote to insects.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

An effectual remedy for destroying Insects on Plants, Trees, Vines, etc.

FOR WASHING DOWN THE BARK OF TREES, GRAPE-VINES, &c.—Take a quarter of a pound of the Soap, four pounds Sulphur, a quarter of a pound of Tobacco, one ounce Nux Vomica; pour over these three gallons boiling water, stir until thoroughly mixed; when cool, apply with a brush.

FOR DESTROYING THE APHIS OR PLANT LOUSE, SLUGS ON ROSES, THRIPS ON GRAPE-VINES, MILDEW, SLUGS ON PEAR-TREES.—Take a quarter of a pound of the soap, dissolve thoroughly with boiling water, add in all two gallons of water. Strain through a sieve or cloth, apply with a syringe or the rose of a watering pot to the plants. The best time to apply the preparation is in the evening, or quite early in the morning.

Permalife®
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